

# Tineid Moths (Lepidoptera) from the Ethiopian Region in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève

by

L. A. GOZMÁNY

With 12 figures

## SUMMARY

Four new genera and 10 new species of Tineid moths from the Ethiopian region are described and figured: *Exoplisis monopsis* n. gen. n. sp., *Catazetema trivialis* n. gen. n. sp., *Endeixis exalata* n. gen. n. sp., *Randominta meretrix* n. gen. n. sp., *Organodesma aurocrata* n. sp., *Ectabola extans* n. sp., *Sphallecthesis mahunkai* n. sp., *Sph. romieuxi* n. sp., *Sph. besucheti* n. sp., *Ellochotis ectocharis* n. sp.

Dr. C. Besuchet, Keeper of the Higher Insecta, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, has kindly obtained for me a grant to study the collections of Microlepidoptera preserved in the Geneva Museum. The very fine material contains also a number of Tineid moths from the Ethiopian Region; they were collected mainly by A. Romieux in the Katanga district of the (then) Belgian Congo, at the end of the ' twenties and the beginning of the ' thirties, and by an unknown collector in 1904-1908 (" coll. Dr. G. Audéoud "). A study of the material resulted in the identification of 33 species and the description of 10 new species and 4 new genera.

The holotypes are deposited in the Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève (abbreviated MHNG in the text), some of the paratypes in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (abbreviated HNHM).

NEMAPOGONINAE Diakonoff et Hinton, 1956

## *Exoplisis* gen. n.

Wings long and narrow, nearly lanceolate; forewing: cell distally dilated into a shallowly depressed, irregularly elliptical or rather oblong fenestrate spot (!),  $r_{(2+3)}$  and  $r_{(4+5)}$  coincident,  $m_{2+3}$  stalked, nearly conascent with coincident  $m_3 + cu_1$ , while

$cu_2$  far removed basad; hindwing:  $m_{2+3} + cu_1$  coincident. Male genitalia: uncus well developed, two gnathos-arms shifted laterally onto caudal margins of very broad vinculum, valvae trilobate, free, with long transtilla, no detached sacculus, aedeagus simple, tubular, free.

Type-species: *Exoplis monopsis* sp. n.

Remarks: Adjudged cursorily by the external morphological characters, the fenestrate spot of the forewings would speak for a close relationship with *Monopsis* Hbn., but the sharp and colourful pattern also precludes the assignment of the species to that genus. The configuration of the male genitalia, however, immediately removes the species even from the subfamily Tineinae and indicates an alliance with *Dinica* Gozm. in the subfamily Nemapogoninae. The new genus differs from this latter by the well developed and sclerotized uncus, the free valvae and aedeagus, and from all other genera of the family by the unique combination of the male genital apparatus, the fenestrate spot and sharply defined colourful pattern of the forewings.

*Exoplis monopsis* sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Holotype: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 9.5.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4694-Gozmány) (MHNG).

Alar expanse: 13 mm. Head, antennae, scapulae, thorax white. Forewing: basal third (until fenestrate spot), costal and dorsal halves white with some yellowish tinge, fenestrate spot dark grey, outer half of wing fuscous with many scattered black scales, a fuscous oblique bar from fenestrate spot onto dorsum at 1/4; cilia yellow with a sharp terminal black line, apex with a sharp, separate small black spot. Hindwing: dark fuscous grey, cilia yellowish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Uncus erect, bifid, well sclerotized, apically finely setose,



FIG. 1.

*Exoplis monopsis* sp. n., male genitalia, ventrally.

gnathos erect, apically and medially with dentate elevations, valva trifid: costally a robust, spiniform appendage, medially a broadly spatulate branch, dorsally a shorter but very wide lobe with a pointed apex; transtilla long, aedeagus free, slender, tubular, simple.

Remarks: Owing to the unique combination of features discussed in the generic diagnosis, the species cannot be confused with any known Tineid species of the Ethiopian Region.

MEESSINAE Zagulyaev, 1958

*Scalmatica zernyi* Gozmány, 1967

A male specimen labelled "Makulane X-XII. 1907" (slide 4705-Gozmány).

*Catazetema* gen. n.

Wings slender, lanceolate. Male genitalia: acutely pointed uncus fused with long tegumen, gnathos absent, valvae deeply bifid, vinculum very narrow, sacculus medium long, aedoeagus long, simple, tubular.

Type-species: *Catazetema trivialis* sp. n.

Remarks: By certain genital features (undivided uncus, narrow vinculum, medium long sacculus), the new genus stands nearest to *Nearolyma* Gozm. et Vári, 1973, in the subfamily Tineinae, but the absence of gnathos and coremata, and the deeply cleft valvae separate the new genus from the latter taxon.

*Catazetema trivialis* sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Holotype: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 17.7.30 J. Romieux" (slide 4720-Gozmány) (MHNG); paratype: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 15.8.30. J. Romieux" (HNHM).

Alar expanse: 7 mm. Head, antennae light grey; scapulae, thorax, forewings white: a small, badly defined spot near base, a longer one in fold at 1/3, an indistinct oblique bar at 2/3; all composed of light fawnish and some black scales; such scales also around apex in the otherwise white cilia; hindwing pearly white, cilia white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2): Uncus whole, pointed, fused with long tegumen, vinculum very narrow, sacculus digitiform; valva deeply (nearly basally) cleft: costal branch proximally slender, distally again shortly divided into a

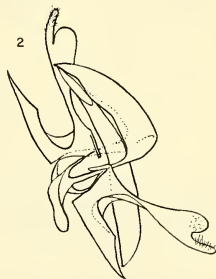


FIG. 2.

*Catazetema trivialis* sp. n., male genitalia, ventro-laterally.

lobate and a dactyliiform arm, dorsal branch (sacculus?) broadly and elongately wedge-shaped; transtillae short, narrow, aedoeagus long, nearly straight, tubiform, simple, free.

Remarks: The generic features, discussed in the diagnosis, separate the new species from all known Meessiine taxa.

*Endeixis* gen. n.

Wings broadly lanceolate, short, forewing: all veins present,  $r_{4+5}$  stalked; hindwing: all veins present, free. Male genitalia: uncus weakly sclerotized, broad and short, gnathos-arms lateral, long, large, exclinate, apically heavily spinose, vinculum very broad, valvae intricate and multiply subdivided, margin medially with long, spini-form scales, saccus absent, aedoeagus free, tubular, simple.

Type-species: *Endeixis exalata* sp. n.

Remarks: owing to the very specially constructed gnathos-arms and the free and intricately formed valvae, the genus appears to be unrelated to any known Meessiine genera in the Ethiopian Region.

*Endeixis exalata* sp. n. (Fig. 3)

Holotype: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 3.9.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4716-Gozmány) (MHNG).

Alar expanse: 12 mm. Head, antennae, scapulae, thorax whitish. Forewings whitish with a very light sericeous sheen, pattern poorly defined, consisting of small spots composed of fawnish and dark brown scales: two in fold at  $1/3$  and  $2/3$ , two in cell at  $1/2$  and  $3/4$ , some dark scales also sparsely scattered over wing surface, at base and on whitish cilia proper; hindwings medium grey, cilia whitish grey.

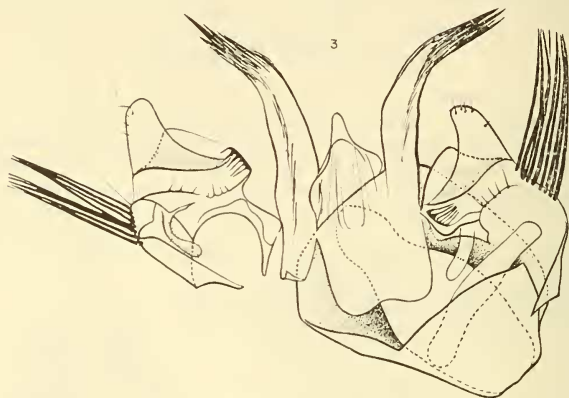


FIG. 3.

*Endeixis exalata* sp. n., male genitalia, ventrally, left valva disattached.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3): tegumen (?) short, broad, uncus minute, gnathos terminolateral, each a long, robust, exclinate arm, apically heavily spinose and subspinose setose, vinculum very broad, valvae short, intricately subdivided into several lobes and spinose to setose excrescences, margin medially with a row of very long, spiniform scales, transtilla long and nearly right-angled; no saccus formed, aedeagus free, simple, tubular, nearly straight, comparatively short.

Remarks: The peculiar and characteristic genital features delimit the new species from all known Meessiine taxa.

*Randominta* gen. n.

Wings broadly lanceolate, forewings with  $r_{4+5}$  stalked,  $m_3+cu_1$  coincident; hindwings with  $m_{(2+3)}$  and  $cu_{(1+2)}$  coincident. Male genitalia: tegumen about as wide as high, vinculum narrow but ventrally forming a large triangular saccus, gnathos absent, valvae connected and with an adnate dactyliform costal lobe each, aedeagus free, with an apical spine laterally.

Type-species: *Randominta meretrix* sp. n.

Remarks: The new genus stands nearest to *Criticonoma* Meyr., 1910, but without its characteristic juxta, biapical though rudimentary uncus, and spiniform (instead of simply lobiform) costal arm of the valvae; also the aedoeagus is directly connected with the valvae by the juxta.

***Randominta meretrix* sp. n. (Fig. 4)**

Holotype: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 1.11.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4718-Gozmány) (MHNG).

Alar expanse: 10 mm. Face, antennae and labial palpi white, vertex yellowish, lateral tufts light brown, scapulae and thorax stramineous. Forewings white, pattern indistinctly outlined, formed of yellowish and golden brown scales at base, an oblique band at 1/3 and 2/3, and three small spots preapically, apically and subapically; golden brown scales also scattered sparsely over wing surface, at base and on white cilia; hindwings light greyish white, cilia white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4): vinculum broad and high, uncus appearing as its caudal apex, vinculum comparatively very narrow, but dilating into a wide and high, triangular, scuti-

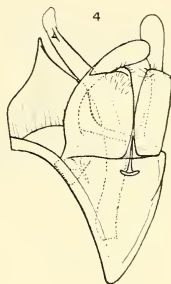


FIG. 4.

*Randominta meretrix* sp. n., male genitalia, ventro-laterally.

form saccus, gnathos absent, valvae connected but without apparent robust juxta, each valva widely oblong, costally with a longer and adnate, apically evenly rounded lobiform appendix, lower angle separately defined and finely setose, between valvae a nail-shaped excrescence, aedoeagus free (?), long, finely curved, tubiform, apically with a lateral tooth. Two small coremata present.

Remarks: The new species differs by the generic features from the possibly related *Criticonoma* taxa.

TINEINAE Latreille, 1810

***Paraclystis melipecta* Meyrick, 1915**

A male and a female specimen from Tshinkolobwe (10 and 13.10.1930), and a female from "Ht. Katanga Panda 3.11.29", all collected by J. Romieux. The species inhabits termite nests.

***Trichophaga cuspidata* Gozmány, 1967**

A male specimen labelled "Makulane 1906" (slide 4712-Gozmány).

***Ceratophaga vastella* (Zeller, 1852)**

A male specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 27.9.30 J. Romieux".

***Ceratophaga ethadopa* (Meyrick, 1938)**

A male labelled "Ht. Katanga Panda 14.4.29 J. Romieux" (slide 4669-Gozmány).

***Monopis meyricki* Gozmány, 1967**

Specimens from Makulane (1906; II.1907; I.1908; IX-X.1909) and Tshinkolobwe (14.9.30).

***Monopis immaculata* Gozmány, 1967**

Specimens from Makulane (X-XII.1907) and Ht. Katanga (22.12.30).

***Monopis speculella* (Zeller, 1852)**

A female specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 1.11.30 J. Romieux" (slide 4708-Gozmány). The identification is open to doubt: there are only 4 signa in the corpus bursae.

***Crypsithyris hemiphracta* Meyrick, 1926**

Two male specimens labelled "Ht. Katanga Kyalá 17.8.29. J. Romieux" (slide 4714-Gozmány). These are the second and third known specimens; the first known representative of the species (holotype) originated from Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

**SILOSCINAE Gozmány, 1968*****Silosca licziae* Gozmány, 1967**

A female specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 21.4.31. J. Romieux".

***Organodesma arsiptila* (Meyrick, 1931)**

A pair from Ht. Katanga: Tshinkolobwe (7.4.31. and 24.3.31), collected by J. Romieux.

***Organodesma simplex* Gozmány, 1967**

A male (slide 4711-Gozmány) and a female specimen from "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe", collected by J. Romieux on 29.I. and 24.II., 1931.

***Organodesma petaloxantha* (Meyrick, 1931)**

A pair from "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe", collected by J. Romieux on 5 and 13.2.1931.

***Organodesma aurocrata* sp. n. (Figs. 5, 6)**

Holotype female: "Ht. Katanga Panda 23.1.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4707-Gozmány) (MHNG); paratype male: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 26.1.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4706-Gozmány) (HNHM).

Alar expanse: 14-15 mm. Antennae, labial palpi, head, scapulae, thorax, basic color of forewings deep golden yellow; pattern dark fuscous-blackish, tigrine, nearly covering basic color, eight alternating narrow and broad transverse bands, apical fifth wholly dark, the generically characteristic spots with long erect tufts of bristles situated as follows: 2 at base, 4 in fold, 1 above cell at  $1/3$ , 1 below cell at  $1/2$ , 2 on discocellular,

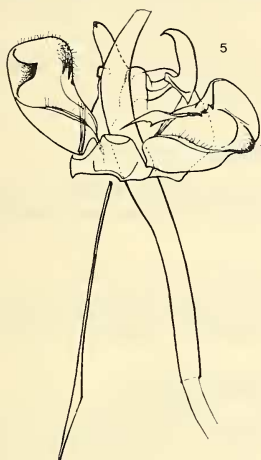


FIG. 5.

*Organodesma auocrata* sp. n.,  
male genitalia, ventrally.

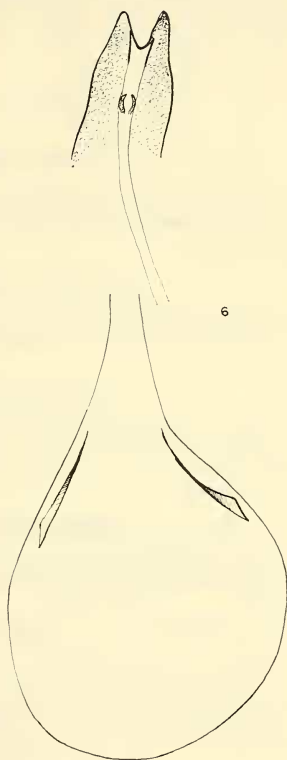


FIG. 6.

*Organodesma auocrata* sp. n., female genitalia, ventrally,  
with merely a minor section of ductus bursae.

9 smaller ones around wing (at base of cilia), beginning at  $1/2$  on costa and terminating in tornus; cilia golden yellow; hindwing rather dark fuscous grey, cilia dark grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5): uncus-arms comparatively broad, apically incurving, acute, valvae oblong with widely rounded angles, costa terminally with 2-3 incurving and appressed teeth, sacculus very wide and long, terminating in an incurving but refoldable oblong lobe, transtillae sharp, aedoeagus simple, tubular, finely curving, about as long as entire organ.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6): lamellae antevaginales long, narrow, strongly sclerotized and posteriorly rather acute, deeply cleft, ostium and small antrum finely sclerotized,



ductus bursae initially with 2 sclerotized, oppositely arranged lunulate excrescences, then membranous, hardly visible, about 5.5. times longer than large and long corpus bursae; signa two long and very narrow, strongly sclerotized splinters.

Remarks: the magnificent golden yellow coloration precludes a confusion of the new species with any of its congeners; the male genitalia stand nearest to those of *O. simplex* Gozm., but the uncus-arms, the broadly rounded valvae and the shorter aedeagus are different, while none of the known females of its congeners have similarly long and narrow signa.

#### PERISSOMASTICINAE Gozmány, 1965

##### *Perissomastix (Psolarcha) melanops* Gozmány, 1967

The second known specimen, a male, labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 13.12.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4673-Gozmány). The holotype originates from Elisabethville, Katanga.

##### *Perissomastix (Psolarcha) recurvata* Gozmány, 1968

Also the second known specimen, a male, labelled "Makulane 04-06" (slide 4692-Gozmány). The holotype originates from Salisbury, Rhodesia.

##### *Perissomastix (Psolarcha) lala* Gozmány, 1967

Five male specimens from Makulane, captured in September–December 1907 (slides 4672, 4674, 4675, 4678-Gozmány). A common and characteristic species in the Congo Basin.

##### *Perissomastix (Psolarcha) mili* Gozmány, 1965

Two male specimens labelled "Panda 26.12.29" (slide 4666-Gozmány) and "Chinkolobwe 10.2.31" (slide 4667-Gozmány). Also characteristic of the Congo Basin.

##### *Ectabola perversa* (Gozmány, 1967)

Three male specimens labelled "Ht. Katanga Kyala 26-27.8.29. J. Romieux" (slide 4688-Gozmány), and "Ht. Katanga Sakania 8.12.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4693-Gozmány). Hitherto known only from Elisabethville, Katanga.

##### *Ectabola extans* sp. n. (Fig. 7)

Holotype male: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 5.8.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4681-Gozmány) (MHNG).

Alar expanse: 13 mm. Antennae, labial palpi stramineous gray, head brownish-black, scapulae, thorax, forewings deep stramineous; no pattern, cilia light stramineous; hindwing greyish stramineous, cilia somewhat lighter.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Very similar to *E. perversa* Gozm., but caudal tip of uncus finely rounded (and not acutely produced), valvae throughout broad and with emorse dorsal margin (not tapering and with whole margin).



Remarks: Besides the genital characteristics, the new species is also bigger than most of its congeners, with only *E. deviata* Gozm. attaining an alar expanse of 13-15 mm; however, this latter species has a wholly different genital structure, and occurs only on the Ruwenzori Range.

FIG. 7.

*Ectabola extans* sp. n., male genitalia, laterally, right valva folded laterad.



### **Hyperbola moschias** (Meyrick, 1914)

Two male specimens labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 14.2.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4676-Gozmány) and "Makulane XII.07-I.08" (slide 4682-Gozmány).

### **Episcardia leucastis** (Meyrick, 1908)

A male specimen labelled "Makulane été 1907-08" (slide 4679-Gozmány). Hitherto known from South Africa and Rhodesia.

### **Sphallesthasis oenopis** (Meyrick, 1908)

Four male specimens from Ht. Katanga: Tshinkolobwe (October, November, April) and Kyala (July) (slides 4670,4671-Gozmány). Widely distributed in Central and South Africa.

### **Sphallesthasis mahunkai** sp. n. (Fig. 8)

Holotype male: "Makulane IX-X.1907" (slide 4680-Gozmány) (MHNG).

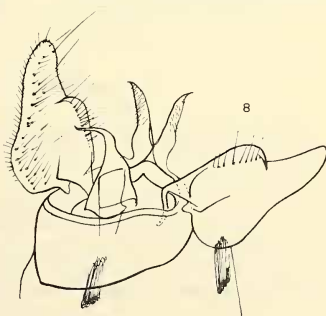
Alar expanse: 14 mm. Antennae white, labial palpi whitish grey, head deep yellow, scapulae, thorax, forewings light golden brown with a fine purplish sheen; hindwing medium grey, cilia greyish white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8): uncus-arms long, apically excurving and acute, valvae elongately triangular, angles widely rounded, costa with a sacculus-like, marginally adnate and apically recurving elongate lobe, aedoeagus right-angled, pointed.

Remarks: The shape of the valva would refer the new species to the *Episcardia leucastis*-group, but the construction of the

FIG. 8.

*Sphallesthasis mahunkai* sp. n., male genitalia, ventrally, with coremata.



aedoeagus and the uncus is as in *Sphallesthasis* Gozm.; therein it stands nearest to *Sphallesthasis euplocamis* (Meyr.), but this

is a much darker species and its valval costa is smooth, without the sacculus-like formation.

I dedicate the fine new species to my friend Dr. S. Mahunka, specialist of Tarso-nemid mites, elaborating also the acaridological collections of the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève.

***Sphallesthis romieuxi* sp. n. (Fig. 9)**

Holotype male: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 10.6.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4690-Gozmány), deposited in the MHNG.

Alar expanse: 9 mm. Antennae, head stramineous. Forewings deep stramineous, with some irroration of rufous to purplish scales apicad, cilia greyish stramineous. Hindwings medium grey with some yellowish shine, cilia lighter grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Very similar to that of *Sph. exarata* Gozm., but valval margins more even, convex (and not sinuous) especially on dorsum, and with a large, transverse median lobe (instead of an elevated ridge).

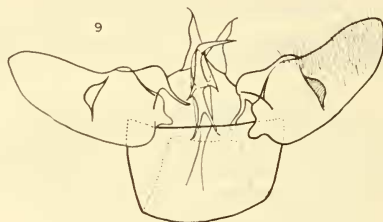


FIG. 9.

*Sphallesthis romieuxi* sp. n., male genitalia, ventrally.

Remarks: The new species is also slightly smaller and considerably darker in colour than *Sph. exarata* Gozm.

I dedicate the new species to J. Romieux, the collector of the valuable material.

***Sphallesthis besucheti* sp. n. (Fig. 10)**

Holotype male: "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 15.10.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4691-Gozmány) (MHNG).

Alar expanse: 10 mm. Antennae white, head very light yellowish wide, scapulae, thorax and costa of forewings basally deep fuscous purplish, forewings deep stramineous, with a dense irroration of deep purplish scales in apical area, cilia stramineous grey with purplish scales; hindwing rather light grey, cilia a lighter stramineous grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10): Very similar to that of *Sph. spatulata* Gozm., but valvae less rotund, especially on dorsum, even "apex" very broadly rounded and rather deeply impressed, the sacculus-like dorsal lobe shorter, and with two small teeth basally.

Remarks: *Sph. spatulata* Gozm. is also larger and darker, and known from Tanzania and Rhodesia.

I dedicate the new species to Dr. C. Besuchet, Keeper of Higher Insects, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, for his understanding support of my work.

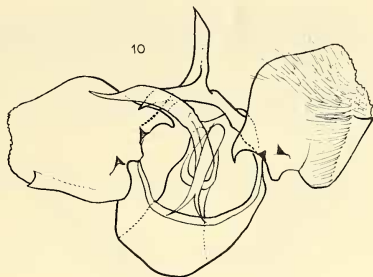


FIG. 10.

*Sphallesthis besucheti* sp. n., male genitalia, ventrally  
(right uncus folded laterad).

***Sphallesthis* sp. ♀ (Fig. 11)**

Externally indistinguishable from *Sphallesthis besucheti* sp. n., but since the specimen resembles also some other nearly related taxa—single female specimens of most Perissomasticinae species are specifically not identifiable with certainty—I refrain from designating it as a paratype. The genital organ (Fig. 11) is distinguished by a uniquely shaped, elongately phylliform, narrow signum. The specimen is labelled "Ht. Katanga Panda 6.2.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4683-Gozmány).



FIG. 11.

*Sphallesthis* sp., female genitalia, ventrally, signum separate.

***Cylicobathra chionarga* Meyrick, 1920**

A male specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 4.11.30. J. Romieux" (slide 4677-Gozmány). The species was hitherto known from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rhodesia.

## MYRMECOZELINAE Zagulyaev, 1958

*Ellochotis ectocharis* sp. n. (Fig. 12)

Holotype male: "Makulane IX-X. 1907" (slide 4701-Gozmány) (MHNG).

Alar expanse: 17 mm. Antennae light fuscous, densely ringed dark fuscous, labial palpi, head, scapulae, thorax medium fuscous, all these parts with a fine brownish suffusion; forewings light brownish, pattern dark brown, ill defined, consisting more or less of oblique striae disintegrated into irregular spots, recognizable mostly along

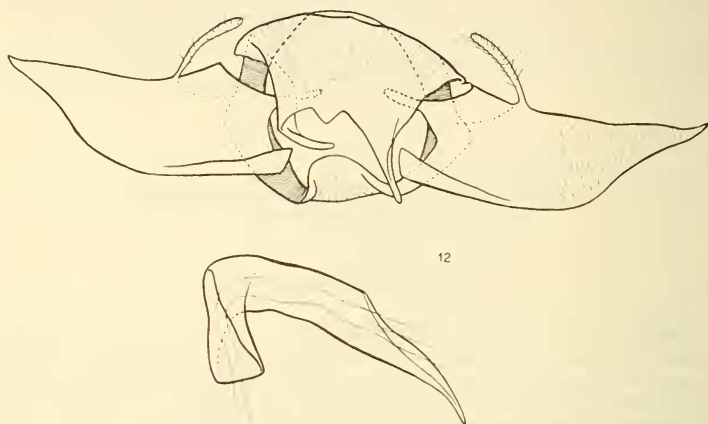


FIG. 12.

*Ellochotis ectocharis* sp. n., male genitalia, ventrally, uncus and tegumen as well as saccus folded ventrad; aedoeagus disattached.

costa, a larger one below cell at 1/2 and a double spot on discocellular; scattered dark spots also on base of and densely among light greyish-brown cilia; hindwing medium brownish grey, cilia light brownish grey, with a broad subbasal dark shade.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12): uncus-arms long and slender, valvae much elongated and rather narrow, nearly gradually tapering to a sharp apex: costa straight (near base with a long, slender, finely setose appendix), dorsum rather sinuous, sacculus long, transtilla medium long, aedoeagus as long as valva, broken at a right angle at base, no cornuti observable.

Remarks: No congener of the new species has a similarly simple and tapering valva.

*Drosica abjectella* Walker, 1863

Two male specimens labelled "Makulane X-XII, 1907".

## SCARDIINAE Eyer, 1924

*Morphaga soror* Gozmány, 1965

Two specimens labelled "Ht. Katanga Panda 2.2.30. J. Romieux" and "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 11.12.30. J. Romieux".

*Pelecystola tephritidis* (Meyrick, 1911)

The third known specimen, a male, labelled "Ht. Katanga Sakania 1.2.32. J. Romieux" (slide 4698-Gozmány). The species was hitherto known only from Transvaal, South Africa.

## HAPSIFERINAE Zagulyaev, 1968

*Ancystrocheira porphyrica* Gozmány, 1969

The species was described from Betroka, Madagascar, based on a single specimen. The second known exemplar, in the Geneva Museum, is labelled "Tananarive 1901" "M. loxopa Meyr." (slide 4702-Gozmány). Though a Malgassian species, I believe that the representative of this highly interesting Hapsiferine in the possession of the Geneva Museum should be recorded here.

*Scalidomia texturata* Gozmány, 1967

A male specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Sakania 8.12.31. J. Romieux".

*Cubitofusa seydeli* Gozmány, 1967

A male specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 22.1.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4704-Gozmány).

*Hapsifera rhodoptila* Meyrick, 1920

A female specimen labelled "Beni Ounif 8.4.1928".

*Hapsifera lithocentra* Meyrick, 1920

A female specimen labelled "Chinkolobwe 29.10.30." (slide 4710-Gozmány).

*Hapsifera refalcata* Gozmány, 1967

A male specimen labelled "Ht. Katanga Tshinkolobwe 18.4.31. J. Romieux" (slide 4696-Gozmány).

**Hapsifera glebata** Meyrick, 1908

Seven male specimens from Makulane (slide 4700-Gozmány), and one male labelled "Ht. Katanga Panda 13.4.29. J. Romieux" (slide 4703-Gozmány).

**Dasyses colorata** Gozmány, 1967

A somewhat doubtful identification; the signum is slightly different (lanceolate) from the wedge-shaped one of the single known holotype. A female specimen labelled "Makulane XII.07.-I.08." (slide 4709-Gozmány).

**Pitharcha chalinaea** Meyrick, 1908

Three male specimens from Panda (22.1.30. and 26.3.30., respectively) and Tshinkolobwe (1.11.30), collected by J. Romieux.

## REFERENCE

GOZMÁNY, L.A., and L. VÁRI. 1973. The Tineidae of the Ethiopian Region. *Pretoria*, 238 pp

*Author's address:*

Hungarian Natural History Museum  
Baross utca 13  
H-1088 Budapest  
Hungary

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